THE WIFE-POISONING TRIAL.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MRS. VOSBURGH. CONFLICTING RUMORS AS TO WHERE SHE HAS GONE AND HER OBJECT-TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL

YESTERDAY. The interest in the Vesburgh wife-peisoning trial appeared to wane yesterday, until it was discovered that Mrs. Vosburgh had disappeared. The strongest impression gained from the many conflicting ramors was that she had gone to the house of some friend, in order to avoid the necessity of testifying in the case. The testimony at the trial was mainly of a medical

THE DEFENDANT'S WIFE MISSING. HER RELATIVES EXPRESS IGNORANCE OF HER MOVEMENTS-IMPRESSION THAT SHE WISHES TO AVOID TESTIFYING.

Early in the day yesterday it was discovered that Mrs. George B. Vosbargh, who has been a constant attendant at her husband's trial, in Jersey City, was absent from her accustomed seat in the court room. It was then stated that she was suffering from an attack of her old disease. Her husband stated at court that she was preparing to follow him when he left home. During the proceedings Phillis, the servant, came into court and spoke a few words with Mrs. Manton, a sister, who immediately left the room. It was then asserted that Mrs. Vosburgh was at the point of death. The statements which were obtained last evening in relation to Mrs. Vosburgh were somewhat con-

Mrs. Vosburgh has been living at the residence of be husband, No. 54 Clinton-ave., since the trial began. The members of the family were out at a late hour last night, attending a prayer-meeting at the church. Miss Ada Vosburgh emphatically denied all the rumore floating about during the day. She declared Vosburgh was enjoying her usual Continuing the conversation, she said: "There is a mystery about Mrs. Vosburgh. When we prepared to attend the trial this morning she ramained at home, saying that she felt fatigued and worn out. o'clock my mother heard that she had left the house, and had not returned. Soon after 2 o'clock, my mother came home. Mrs. Vosburgh was then absent. By the statements of neighbors mother learned that Mr. Sickles and a court officer had been at the house, but were denied admission. They went away and soon after Mrs. Vosburgh left the house. Two court officers returned in the afternoon, but could not find her. She has left no message about where she intended to go. It is not customary for her to remain from home so long.

Mrs. Vosburgh and her brother, Mr. Sickles, have had private conversations lately. It is possible that they considered it wise for her to leave the city so that she could not testify. A friend of our family saw Mrs. Vosburgh on Sixth-ave, this afternoon. She has a consin named Shafer, a lawyer, who resides in that neighbor-hood. It is probable that she is staying at his house," James N. Siekles declared last night that he had no

idea where his sister had gone. "I don't want anyone to attach any suspicion on me," said he. "I have had mothing to do with her disappearance. In fact I have the greatest desire to learn where she can be found. I will give \$100 if I can ascertain where she is. I am bot positive yet that she is not at No. 54 Clinton-ave." The Rev. George B. Vosburgh was not at his house natevening. The family said he had an engagement

and would not be home until a late hour.

Dr. Carpenter stated that Mrs. Vesburch had left her husband's house; but he could not account for her disappearance. He had heard it rumored that she was last seen on Monticello-ave., near her husband's residence, getting on a car going toward the Pennsylvania Railroad

of one of her friends, where she was lying Sheriff P. H. Laverty stated that Mrs. Vosburgh was at the hone of one of her friends, where she was lying seriously ill. She was watched by count officers to prevent her escaping, as he had been ordered to secare her. He had found her at this friend's house, but he could not give the usine, and seemed very unwilling to give any information whatever upon the subject. When it was first runnered that Mrs. Vosburgh had disappeared, District-Atterney McGill applied for a writ of capins to bring her into court as a witness on the part of the State against her husband, and Sheriff Laverty was instructed to send officers to search for her, and if found, to bring her into court.

One report in regard to Mrs. Vosburgh's disappearance was that she had gone to the house of her cousin, Ebenezer B. Shafer, of No. 103 West Forty-third-st. A Traintus reporter called there last evening, and Mr. Shafer, while admitting the relationship, denied firmly that she was or ever had been at his house.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL. MORE MEDICAL TESTIMONY-STATEMENTS OF OFFI-CERS OF MR. VOSBURGH'S CHURCH.

There was a perceptible falling off in the attendance at the Vosburgh trial, in Jersey City, yesterday. The number of ladies present was larger than on any preceding day. Mrs. Vosburgh, who has been a constant attendant, was absent. Her husband was sented by the side of ex-Governor Bedle, frequently suggesting questions. He did not show as much nerrousness as on days. About fifteen more witnesses will be called by the defence.

Dr. Samuel R. Foreman concluded his testimony. "Autimony," he said, " produces great irritation of the stomach. Even if applied externally this result is nolong time with clapse after the poison has been administered before the stemach regains action. There have been cases of chronic possening where no inflammation existed. The patient could not retain food until all irritation departed. This would happen gradually." attended the consultation of physicians at Mrs. Vo burgh's house, but discovered no effects of poison.

The Rev. Dr. Peddie, paster of the Fourth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, testified: "I visited Mr. Vosburgh's house when Mrs. Vosburgh was sick. I was there about four hours a day for seven days. There was nothing to attach suspicion to the defendant. Dr. Conell told me that if Mr. Vosburgh moved against him he would span him up in an instant."

Ex-Mayor Charles Siedler, one of the trustees of Mr. Ex-Mayor Charles Siedler, one of the trustees of Mr. Vosburgh's church, testified: "Serious charges were made against Mr. Vosburgh by James N. Sickles. A meeting of deacons was called to discuss them. After the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Spadene and I thought it wise to inform Mr. Vosburgh. We sent for him and he came to my house. He was then told of the charges. He was greatly confused, and did not know what to answer. After awhile he recovered from his astonishment and simply auswered, 'impossible.' We asked him if there was any basis for such reports; if he bad tampered with Mrs. Vosburgh's medicines in any way. He replied: 'I ewear I've had nothing to do in that direction.' He was asked to give a motive for fatse charges being made. There was nothing, he said, unless it was that Mr. Sickles did not feel kindly disposed toward him; there had been an estrangement in the family and his married life was peculiar; Sickles was mach interior to him; Sickles was nothing the was not been an estrangement in the family and his married life was peculiar; Sickles was much interior to him; Sickles never learned to appreciate him; he was a low, penurious man and had probably put poison in the medicine himself. When asked for a metive on the part of Sickles for poisoning his sister, Mr. Vosburgh hesitated. He finally said that Sickles's father owned considerable property, and if Mrs. Vosburgh died a larger share would fall to him. He was asked for further particulars of his married life. He replied that his wife attempted to poison herself with morphine while residing in Cooperstown; that she produced an abortion on herself with the aid of a physician, and said other things of a confidential nature. There was a said other things of a confidential nature. an abortion on herself with the aid of a physician, and said other things of a confidential nature. There was a meeting of deacons and trustees on February 24. Dr. Cornell and Mr. Sickles were present. Deacon Miller received a letter from Sickles. Dr. Cornell said at that meeting that he had seen Dr. Doremus; that no analysis had been made; that Dr. Doremus wanted a fee first; that he was not authorized to spend any money, and would wait mutil he saw Mr. Sickles; that he told Dr. Doremus that the husband of the polaoned woman was a boremus that the husband of the poisoned woman was a man of extraordinary ability and a minister, and Dr. Doremus replied that he must be a religious and an intel

Later in the session ex-Mayor Siedler was recalled, but the questions asked by ex-Governor Bedle were ex-

soor William H. Thompson, of the University of of New-York, testified that he was familiar with Processor whithin it. Thompson, of the Cuty of New-York, testified that he was familiar with cases of antimonial acute poisoning, having each year treated one or two patients who had been brought to the hospitals after attempting snicide. His knowledge of antimonial chronic poisoning was mostly derived from books. He did not know of any such distinct disease as gout in the stomach, but gout often affected the stomach, causing great nausea, accompanied with vomiting. The symptoms of chronic poisoning with tartar emetic were nausea, but not necessarily accompanied by vomiting, weakness of the heart, and a sense of faintness. A fatty degeneration of the liver was always present. Ex-Governor Bedie then propounded a case with so many symptoms and conditions that nearly ten inhutes were occupied with its delivery: The wilness replied: "That would be a very exceptional case, and that is all I could say of it. Persons who have been poisoned by

autimony cannot recover for a long time, and in many cases they will never recover." During the cross-exammation the witness was asked if the system could not be aducated to bear slowly increased doses of antimony. He replied: "Perbaps; but I think the patient would be apt to graduate in a coffin."

William B. Estey, a deacon in Mr. Vosburgh's church, testified: "I had a conversation with Dr. Corneli after this difficulty arose; he introduced himself to me on a ferry boat and said he wished to speak with me concerning t. is matter; he said that what be had done in this matter had been done under the guidance of the Holy Spirit; on another occasion he told me what Sickies and seen through the keyhole, and when I intimated that a keyhole was rather simuli to see through, he said the Lord had enlarged Sickies's vision, to emable him to see through it; on Februsry 23 Sickies told me that he thought Vosburgh had gone away to commit suicide; I visited Vosburgh's house frequently during the sickness."

A STEAMSHIP THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC The Inman line steamship City of Chester was open for inspection Tuesday, and was visited by a large number of persons. Since she has been in part some alterations and repairs have been made to her ma-entherry and interior strungs. She has all the latest appli-ances for steering and managing the yessel, as well

as for cooking and caring for the health of the passengers and erew. The saloon is handsomely fitted up, and the cabin space is capable of accommodating 160 first-class passengers. The staterooms are large and well ventilated, those amidships being the most commodious and more suited for families. The vessel is of iron, having eight water-tight compartments. An average speed of fourteen knots is claimed. She has six life-boars, four cutters, and other life-saving appliances. She will sail to-day for Liverpool. as for cooking and caring for the health of the passen

THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES.

REVENUE INQUIRIES AND CHANGES. TESTIMONY BEFORE THE TREASURY COMMISSION-OTHER CUSTOM HOUSE TOPICS.

The Treasury Commission yesterday investigated alleged irregularities in the importations and expertations of sugar. Among the merchants who gave testimony were Robert Hewitt, jr., of J. M. Cebailos & Co.; Lawson N. Fuller, of Aldama & Fuller; John Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co., and William A. Booth, of Booth & Eigur. The witnesses were requested to remain silent as to the matters upon which they had testified and the suggestions made.

The present system of tare was discussed by one witness, was claimed that the trade wanted uniform system adopted by the Government, instead of the present system of liquidating on actual or invoice tare, at the dis cretion of the Surveyor. He stated that the loss by the difference always fell on the importer, the allowance of tare by all contracts being made to the seller. This witness exhibited a polariscope, containing a solution of sugar taken from a recent importation, showing a variation in the test of several degrees on the same sample. He maintained that the polariscope was untrustworthy and would fail to prevent frauds. In proof of this he submitted a record of several tests made by a chemist on various cargoes of Cuban sugars, in nearly all of which there was aff equally wide variation. He believed

on various cargoes of Caban sugars, in nearly all of which there was aff equally wide variation. He believed that the present Dutch standard should be made available, by fixing the duty on all sugars up to 16 at two cents a pound, and above that at four cents a pound. This would close all avenues of frand, and prevent the introduction of a low grade of artificially colored Demarara sagars to ovade the revenue. He assured the commission that the merchants were desirous of aiding the Government in maintaining an honest collection of the revenue, and asked from the Government, in return, such safeguards as would prevent injury to the trade by unseruptious men.

Another witness took up the subject of drawbacks on refined sugars for exportation, and suggested that the present system of sampling at the refined sugars were sampled the Government had no further supervision of the exportations, leaving an opportunity for men disposed to be dishonest to ship straw, stones or a low grade of sugar, and receive from the Government, on the samples only, heavy drawbacks. Instances were cited where drawbacks were obtained on exportations of crushed sugar, when, in fact, a low grade of supposed standard A sugar, the barreis were found to be filled with straw and dirt. The witness did not claim that this was a general practice, but mentioned these instances to show the necessity of greater precaution on the part of the Government. It was stated that the sugar refining business for some time had been carried on at a loss where the business had been forced much fluidation. Other establishments, it was said, were making maney, and this it was claimed they could only do by resorting to practices not sanctioned by law.

The commission to day will return to the considera-

tioned by law.

The commission to-day will return to the consideration of the compilaints of undervaluations at this port. THE KID GLOVE APPRAISALS.

General Appraiser Ketchum has sent in the report to Collector Arthur, of his reappraisement of many consignments of kid gioves. It is a long document, contain ng over 300 pages of testimony. In summing up he ap praises the value at a little above the estimate of the Merchant Appraiser, and much below the value fixed by Appraiser Dutcher. Collector Arthur has the report under consideration, and will render a prompt decision. He must approve the estimate of the Merchant Appraiser of the General Appraiser, and yesterday had not determined which he would adopt. After a full examination, he recommended to the Secritary of the Treasury that it would be proper to allow the merchants to make a special deposit of the difference with the law governing cases where the difference with the law governing cases where the difference in appraisance is not consignments. Yesterday a response was received from Secretary Sherman, consenting in this case to allow this course to be taken, though not strictly in accordance with the law governing cases where the difference in appraisance is not consignments were released yesterday on these terms. Should the Collector adopt the valuation of the Merchant Appraiser, these special deposits will be returned, and in the other event, the difference in valuation will be deducted, and the baimness returned. praises the value at a little above the estimate of th

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

The special committee appointed to report on the pro-cessed change in the Custom House entry system has nade a report to Collector Arthur, which has been forwarded to Secretary Sherman, and it is expected that the new regulations will go into effect in a few

the new regulations will go into effect in a few days. Under the new arrangement, merchants, on filing a general bond and swearing to their invoices, will have them examined, and passed upon by the Custom House entry cierks and will have no trouble, as at present, in following them up. When the duties are assessed merchants will receive notice, and on payment of duties their invoices will be at their disposal, without the aid of brokers.

Appraiser Dutcher has been instructed to aubmit to the openers and packers in the Appraiser's Department a proposition to consent to a reduction of the force, a reduction in pay, or to work by contract or per hour. The present force of openers and packers is hinety men at \$3 per day, and the intention of the Government is to lessen the expenses of this branch of the public service. It is believed that the contract system, will finally be adopted, as in the weighers' department.

CYRUS W. FIELD RESIGNS.

HIS ANGER BECAUSE THE WARASH DIRECTORS DID NOT FOLLOW HIS ADVICE.

The Executive Committee and resident direcors of the Waisash Railway Company held an exciting meeting in this city yesterday. There were the five members of the committee James A. Roosevelt, president; Morris K. Jesup, Solon Humphreys, Walter S. Gurnee and Cyrus W. Field, and Directors William M. Bilss and H. A. V. Post. Cyrus W. Field tendered his resignation as a director and member of the Executive Committee. When asked by a TRIBUNE reporter after the meeting his reasons for resigning, Mr. Field declined to converse on the subject or to furnish any information whatever. President Roosevelt went out of the city yesterday afternoon.

A member of the Executive Committee who was pres

ent at the meeting, said last evening: "Ever since the beginning of the Tysen suits (of which here are two, one brought in Indiana and one in Illiols), and of the Barton suit here, Mr. Field has been exnois), and of the barrow shat he stigmatizes as an unjus-ceedingly restive under what he stigmatizes as an unjus-tiliable attack on the credit and standing of the company. Full of vigor and ardor himself, he has been feeling ever nce for a backbone among the directors. To-day he presented a resolution, which was seconded by another the directors, for the purpose, as he distinctly stated of bring it properly before the board. By this resolu tion the counsel of the company were instructed to begin at once criminal prosecutions for conspiracy to injure the credit of the comany, against the authors of these suits. insisted upon the immediate consideration and adoption of this resolution. He was urged to await the arrival of the Toledo counsel of the road, who had signified their intention of being here in a few days. Mr. Pield is impetuous and impulsive, and would tolerate no lelay in pursuing those who wished to injure the road, and insisted on the resolution. While I think there were several in the board who favored the action, it is certain that they not consider it expedient to press it at this time. On a motion to defer consideration of the resolution, there were six votes in favor to one opposed. Mr. Field instantly tendered his resignation as a member of the board, and left the meeting."

"Was he in bad temper ?"
"H'm—certainly he lost no time in his going."

"There has been, so far as I am aware," the Wabash director continued, "no previous personal feeling between the members of the board. In regard to these suits or the treatment of them there has been of course a diversity of pinion. And this has been not as to the propriety but s to the method of the action. It has been merely question of expediency. The suits have been removed to the Federal Courts, and the evidence of conspiracy to attack the company can be brought out in the present suits as well as in a fresh action on our part. I think Mr. Field's action was hasty and impulsive, and that if he had consented to a week's delay be would and that if he had consented to it week a dealy be wound have had no reason for the resolution. His resignation was not accepted by the board, but was laid on the table. I am confident that it will be reconsidered, and that Mr. Field will rewain in the direction."

"How will the resignation, if insisted on, affect the world?"

road ?"
"So far as the working of it is concerned not in the slightest. Mr. Hopkins, the general manager, is "So far as the working of it is concerned not in the one of the best railroad men in the country, and the Western directors, who form a working board, are also excellent managers. But how it will affect the stock of the road I cannot, of course, say. The question naturally arose this after moon whether Mr. Field would be likely to throw over the stock he holds, but no one could answer it. I am not sufficiently familiar with his habits to prodict what his course may be. I never before saw Mr. Field in a santrain 'as he was to-day."

"santron" as he was to-day."

"what would the effect be if he should unload!"

"Well, there would be a tumble in the stock. I cannot tell you the amount of stock he holds, but he holds a good line. I hope, however, he will, on reflection, conclude that the action of the board was judicious. I do not think that there is any connection between this matter and Peesident Roosevelt's immediate departure from the city."

THE GILBERT RAILROAD COMMISSION. Upon the signing of the bill for the enstruction of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad, a commission was appointed, consisting of Messra Mitchell, Octon and Sherwood, to names the valuation of property impaired on the route. Several

meetings were held and a number of property-holders were heard, but decision was reserved. Pending the decision Mr. Orton died. John H. Clark has been appointed to fill the vacancy, and the commission will meet on Friday at No. 62 Wall-st. to take additional testimony if necessary.

REPUBLICANS NOT OF ONE MIND.

DISCORD IN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. BISTORY OF THE CAUSES THAT LED TO THE PRO-CERDINGS OF TUESDAY EVENING-OPPOSITION TO RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING THE ADMINIS-

TRATION. A tendency has been shown recently in the Republican Central Committee of this city to shake off the yoke of the old leaders. These leaders have been influenced by their resentment against the Presi dent's Civil Service policy to censure him in a series of resolutions. These when first presented, on April 16, excited much discussion and unexpected opposition was leveloped. When referred to a committee, the resolu tions were amplified. They were then agreed to by the sub-committee, with the exception of a single member, who gave notice that he would submit a minority report. On Tuesday night the time came for a meeting These who had been most active in favor of the resolu tens agreed not to answer to their names, and thus to fail to get a quorum so that action on the resolution should be delayed. The matter has excited much interest, and was the subject of a great deal of comment in political circles yesterday.

About two months after President Hayes was in

augurated, at a meeting of the General Committee, reso utions were offered indersing the Hayes Administration in regard to the Southern policy and the plan of Civil Service reform. This meeting was filled with office-holders, and the resolutions were offered by the mover in order to make them declare themselves in one way or the other. The resolutions were passed by large majority, as few ventured to vote against them. Not more than four or five months ago, in every district association in this city, an attempt was made to commit the associations to the policy of trying to committees and the persons selected by the as-sociations as the anthority for appointment of employes and officers under the heads of the various departments. In the XXIst Assembly District they go through with the form of referring matters to committees. The Pinance Committee, headed by James M. Thompson, nade a report of the business of the association, showing that it had a considerable amount of money in the treasury. The report ended by recommending that the association withdraw its support from every Federal official-whether in Custom House, Appraiser's Office, Internal Revenue Office, or Post Office-who failed or refused to pay the money demanded by the Finance Committee, and that they should go and demand the discharge of these men and fastst on the appointment of men who would furnish the required share of money. The resolution was opposed by General George W. Palmer, who declared that many men in office were anable to respond to such a demand, as their expenses

tions. Methods of this kind had been employed in every association under the old system.

The growing feeling against the President at last becau too strong to be repressed. At the meeting of the Republican Central Committee on April 16, Charles H. Knox. f the XVIIth Assembly District, presented four resolulions, censuring in strong terms the President's Southa stormy discussion the resolutions were referred to a committee, of which William A. Darling was chairman. That committee met at the call of Mr. Darling at his house on the evening of May 16. After the resolutions of Mr. Knox had been rend, several members submitted resolutions of their own. John D. Lawson ontained bifter strictures on the President's action and solley. He said that he had just come from Washington nd that these were regarded there as resolutions which should be adopted by the Republican party all over the ountry. The main resolutions were the first two, which with the preamble were as follows:

consumed their small salaries. He further opposed the

resolution on principle. The resolution was passed, and

substantially the same thing was done in other associa-

Whereas. The time has arrived when it is incumbent on the Republican party to declare its judgment of the National Administration's policy of concillation and Civil Service, and to take position on those other ques-tions that engage public attention or bear upon import-ant interests and the prosperity and well-being of the Resolved, By the Republicans of the Civy of New York.

ant interests and the prosperity and well-being of the people; therefore, he it Resolved, By the Republicans of the City of New-York: I. That the action of the National Administration on the Southern question was bad faith to the party—a violation of the declaration in the Cinetinatic platform "to secure to every American clinzen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights"—an ignoble surrender of principle, and a fatth'essness to those duries tonscratively demanded, to place those results beyond dispute—and has put in peril the great purposes and highest assoirations of the party by leaving those purposes and aspirations at the mercy of enemies.

11. That we readirm and adhere to the declaration of the party for an ellicient and honest administration of

the party for an efficient and honest administration the Civil Service, "that the lavariable rule for appearance and have reference to the honesty, delity expectly of appointes," and "making official services and "making official services are the property of appointes," and "making official services are the property of appointes," and "making official services are the property of appointes," and "making official services are the property of appointer of the property of the

Against these resolutions, which attacked the Presicommittee, protested, on the ground that were unwise at the time. He declared that if they should be submitted at the regular meeting he would present as a minority report resolutions directly opposed to these. The resolutions were adopted in the ommittee, but at another meeting of a portion of the members on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to post-pone the presentation of the resolutions, and the plan

pone the presentation of the resolutions, and the plan was adopted of preventing a quorum, thus deferring their consideration for another month. This plan was carried out on Thesday night, as described only in The TRIBENT of yesterday morning. Although there were 200 members present in the hall, and the lobbies were also crowded, only eighty-six men answered to their names. A well-known member of the committee said yesterday: "The very men who were mest anxious to get these resolutions before the General Committee, when the time came banden together to postpone action. They were afraid to put them to a vote, because they anew they would be beaten. Many men who were popularly supposed to drift along with the machine clique came there last night prepared to apeak and vote against the resolutions. I have seen more than a score to-day, who told me that there would not have been a "ghost of a show" for the resolutions if they had been to-day, who told me that there would not have been a 'phost of a show' for the resolutions if they had been offered. Nine-tenths of the men in the different associations would come in to-day and stand squarely in supert of the party if they were only allowed to do so. But the men who run things and control them will not allow it. The Potter resolution has done more than anything else to close up the ranks of the Republicans. Everyone sees that opposition to the President now cannot fail to be construed as ald for the Democrats. If President Hayes will only abandon his passive policy and do something, there is hope of a speedy end of the present difficulties."

and do something, there is hope of a speedy end of the present difficulties."

Joseph C. Pinckney, president of the Central Committee, declared yesterday that the sole reason for defering action on the resolutions was that this was not regarded as the proper time for action on them. "The resolutions in themselves," he added, "are good enough. The majority of our members would unhesitatingly supertinem. When they were first drawn there would have been nothing out of the way in presenting them. Since then, however, a great change has occurred. The need for such action has passed. I have no hesitation mee then, however, a great change has occurred. The
wed for such action has passed. I have no hesitation
a saying that we planned everything beforehand to
ter this meeting and we succeeded. That is
if there was in it. Others, actuated by difsert motives, may see in it many things. I had
ard that a resolution was to be presented by the Gertan Association in opposition to Excise matters, but
ould learn nothing definite about it. I cannot say
thether a meeting will be held before the time appointed for the regular monthly meeting. The by-laws provide that the President may call a special meeting at the request of seven members, but I have heard nothing suggested about such a meeting."

THE WEST END RAILROAD OF LONG BRANCH

ITS ROUTE-DAMAGES-LANDROLDERS AFFECTED. Commissioners to assess damages for the and taken on the route of this road were appointed by Judge Sendder at Freehold, N. J., last Monday, The are Senator Hendrickson, of Middle own; James E Lippincott, of Long Brauch, and William Hathaway, o Deal Beach.

The line of the road follows a natural depression is he meadow land in the rear of the hotels, and cuts no and that has natural or improved advantages. To only opposition at the court seemed to come from Mr. Wallack, who thinks Long Branch has railways enough The proposed route starts at the Long Branch depot of the Southern Railroad, follows a small stream called Long Branch, running about an eighth of a mile west of the Mansion and United States Hotels, crosses Second and Pavillon-aves. at their junction, leaves the Germania Hotel 200 feet to the cast, crosses Sheriff Brown's mendow, cuts Mr. Wallack's lowland, and terminates Hotel 200 feet to the east, crosses Sheriff Brown's meadow, cuts Mr. Wallack's lowland, and terminates near the West End piatform of the Central Road.

The Messts, Morris, Mr. Gawtry, Mr. Barth-lomew and other large property owners, are understood to have settled with the company on moderate terms, appreciating the value added to adjacent property by this improvement. It was the general impression at Freehold that the commissioners' services wound; he required only in Mr. Wallack's case, unless the Jersey Central should see at to fight over the \$100 of an acre belonging to them. This is not probable, as the best of feelings exist between the managers of the Southern and the Central Roads. It is, indeed, confidently hoped that both roads will be run, as far as West End, under the same management, that the visitors to Long Branch may, at their convenience, use either the rail or water route.

An old Scotchman, on marrying a very young wife, was railed by his friends on the inequality of their ages. "She will be near me," he replied, "to close my cen." "Weel," remarked another of the party, "I've hed twa wives, and they opened my cen!"

XLVth CONGRESS---IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE GOING ON STEADILY WITH REGULAR BUSINESS-LAMAR ON THE PACIFIC RAILEOADS-THE ROUSE ORDERS A WIDENING OF THE POLIT-ICAL INVESTIGATION -THE ARMY DEBATE GOING

SENATE Washington, May 22, 1878. In the Senate to-day, the following bills were reported from committee favorably, and placed upon the calendar :

The House bill subjecting the Fort Wayne military reserva-tion in Arkan-sa to entity.

The Senate bill to authorize the eastern band of Cherokee Indians to presente a sunt in the Court of Chaims against the Cherokee Nation.

Bills for the relief of Lieutenant-Commanders Hursee E. Mullan, James H. Sands, and Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, of the navy.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) called up the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Prefor the relief of settlers on public lands under the Pre-emption Law, Passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, authorizing the Select Committee appointed to investigate the finance reports, books and accounts of the Treasury Department to con-tinue its investigation, and sit during the recess of the

enate. Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said he did not object to the resolution, but he thought the statement made the other day in regard to discrepancies in the books being proved was rather gratuitous. It looked like anticipating the

Mr. DAVIS said he announced at the time that he verifict.

Mr. DAVIS said he announced at the time that he made that statement as an individual Senator, not by authority of the committee, and he repeated it now.

Mr. Al-LISON (Rep., Iowa) said the object of this resolution, he believed, was merely to authorize the two experts employed by the committee to continue the examination of the books of the Treasury upon which they are now employed. He therefore moved to amend the resolution se as to continue the investigation during the recess, for the purpose of examining the books of the Treasury Department now in progress.

Mr. INGALLS, (Rep., Kan.), a member of the Select Committee, said he differed entirely with the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) as to what the investigation would prove. He denied that it would show any improper use of public money by any officer of the Government, and if discrepancies should be found to exist, they would be due to different systems of bookkeeping.

Mr. BECK (Dem., K.v.) opposed the amendment, and said that if the investigation was to be crippied in any way, this resolution had better be laid on the table. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Before reaching a vote the morning hour expired, and the matter was laid aside.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Ms.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a series of joint rules to be proposed to the

d lie on the table. FALLS (Rep., Kan.) demanded the regular ig the bill providing a permanent form of gov-

Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan.) demanded the regular order, being the bill providing a permanent form or government for the District of Columbia.

A long discussion ensued about the nature of the agreement arrived at in the Senate yesterday in regard to this bill, and in regard to Mr. Lamar (Dem., Mas.) being given the floor to-day. The discussion having been kept up half as hear or more upon points of order, Mr. LAMAR said he thanked the Sepators for the courtesy extended to him, but he hoped this discussion would not go further. He could address the Senate come other day.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)-Oh, no! We ought to hear

not go further. He could address the senace some other day.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—Oh, no! We ought to hear the Senator to-day.

Finally the Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, and the bill was laid aside informally to enable Mr. Lamar to address the Senate upon the Texas Pacific Raifread Bill.

Mr. LAMAR said, in substance: The company has already completed 415 miles of the road, which is doing valuable service in developing the country through which it causes. The length of the road to be constructed is 1,400 miles, and the whole amount of bonds to be issued cannot exceed \$62,000,000. The construction of this road would open new and valuable markets for our surplus products. The advantages to the Government will be secured for the aid extended by a mortrage upon the entire road, by all the carmings of the road and by all the dues from the Government will be secured for the aid extended by a mortrage upon the entire road, by all the carmings of the road and by all the dues from the Government for the transportation of its trails, military supplies and troops. The single question before the Senate is whether the Government will expend \$2,000,000 annually for the purpose of constructing this road, the value of which cannot be measured in dollars. The sudden acquisition of our Facilie Empire was a remarkable speak in the political history of this country. Some of our statesmen regarded the event with entimastic feelings, and others were dejected. Mr. Webster said that it was impossible for this vast empire to be integrated into our political system. It was held by other statesmen that the United States to maintain its held upon thas Western Empire must connect it with the Atlantic by a series of rairoads, which no private chierprise could accomplish, but which must be built by the Federal Government. The Central line to the Pacific has been built. The people of the South have affected on the road. The Held and the southern line and buil

ountries.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Dem., Va.) gave notice that he de-fred to address the Senate upon this bill, but was not sired to address the Senate upon this bill, but was not prepared to do so to day.

Mr. ALLASON (Rep. Lows), from the Conference Com-mittee on the Ladiau Appropriation Bill, submitted a re-port which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill pro-viding a permanent form of government for the District

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) moved to amend the second easte Committee proposed. Agreed to by a party vote, yeas 23, nays 18, after a

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would

Mr. 110AR (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would move to reconsider this vote. Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment requiring the commissioners to be appointed from civil life, and to give bonds in the sum of 850,000 each. Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan.) opposed the amendment. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., de.), west into executive session, and when the doors were responed, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Va.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for a term of the United States Court at Quincy, Mr. BEEBE (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution calling

for information about Presidential partions of criminals duce March, 1877. Adopted. Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill for the

appointment of two Associate Justices for the District of Columbia. Referred.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON (Dem., Col.), the Senate bill for the relief of setlers on public lands whose crops were injured by grasshoppers was taken from the were injured by grassionness was taken from the speaker's table and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES (Dem., Penn.), from the Committee on For-ign Affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information about the condition of the claims of Carlos Butterfield against the Government of Demmark for depredations on the property of Butterfield at the island of St. Thomas in 1854 and 1855, by Demish officers. Adouted.

A DEMAND FOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION. Mr. HARRISON (Dem., Ill.) offered the following as uestion of privilege:

Whereas, A select committee of this House has been apnted to inquire into certain frands alleged to have been amitted in Fordia and Louisians, in November, 1876, in meetion with returns of votes for electors for President lice. President; and, or soles for sectors for President president; and, or a like character were orted. It is charged that frauds of a like character were itted at the same time in the States of Oregon and South committed at the same time in the state of value and at the face Be it Resolved, That said committee be, and it is hereby em-owered to inquire into the same, if in its opinion testimony mercon of a substantial character shall be presented to it;

d be it further Exotical, That the Senate and House of Representatives of Ex LiVth Congress, having counted the electoral votes for the XLIVth Congress, having counted the electoral votes for the XLIVth Congress, having counted the electoral votes for the President and Vice President, and it having been declared that R. H. Haves had received the highest number of votes for President, and William A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for Vice President, it is not now in the power of Con-gress, nor is it the purpose of this House, through said invest-igation, to annul or all tempt to annul the action of the XLIVth Congress in the premises.

The point having been presented as to whether the esolution involved a question of privilege, the Speaker pro tem. Mr. SAYLER (Dem., Ohio), submitted the ques tion to the House.
On a standing vote, both sides of the House manifested

On a standing vote, both sides of the House manifested a disincilination to take ground on either side, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays.

The result of the vote was—Yeas, 71; nays, 50.

Yew of the Espithicans voted, and not all of the Democrats. The members of the Select Committee who voted at all (Messrs, Potter, Cobb, Cox, of Onio, Morrison, and Spencer), all Democrats, with the exception of Cox, voted in the affirmative.

The objection being made that no quorum had voted, Mr. HARRISON (amid a storm of cni's to order) withdrew the resolution, stating that he was not destrous of obstracting business.

Mr. WILSON (D-in., W. Va.) then off-red a resolution nuthorizing the Select Committee to investigate electoral frauds in any State where it has probable cause to be heve that such fraads were practised.

Mr. COX (D-in., N. Y.) moved to refer the resolution the Select Committee, and he designanced and then, any archived that is a proposed and then, any archived the previous question.

othe spectrums question was seconded, and then, apparative the consequence of a hint from Mr. Potter, Mr. COX fiered to withdraw his motion. This, however, was obserted to on the Republican side.

The motion to refer was defeated—Yeas, 89; nays, 115. The resolution was then adopted without a division.

BEADFORD'S IMPEACHMENT. Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ed.), chairman of the Cor nittee on Expenditures in the State Department, sub mitted a report which, he stated, set forth ten articles o impeachment against O. B. Bradford, late Vice-Consul-General at Shanghai, China, and concluded with a resolution that he be impeached at the bar of the Senate. Insanuch as two members of the committee, Mr. DUN-NELL (Rep., Mind.) and Mr. BUNDY (Rep., N. Y.), had grave doubts concerning whether Mr. Bradford is an inspeachable officer, the committee recommended that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. So ordered.

The following are the principal articles of impeachment against O. B. Bradford: That Mr. Bradford became interested in and promoted officially a railway from Woosung to Shanghai, in violation of treaty obligations and acts of Congress; that he conspired for pecuniary gain with S. Iverson and others to deceive the Chinese authorities, by procaring consent to build a carriage road, and afterward constructing a railrood from Woosung to Shanghai; that he was gullty of injustice, ty-General at Shangbai, China, and concluded with a reso-

ranny and extertion, in his official capacity as Judge of the Consular Court, upon citizens of the United States; that as postal agent of the United States he abstracted letters from the mails and opened them, for the purpose of prying into the business and secrets of the persons writings the letters; that he took a voucher in one instance for \$80, and paid in person only \$60, retaining \$20; that as postal agent at Shanghai he received Mexican dollars, which were at a premium over gold and currency; that he paid the expenses in like coin, but charged the Government a premium, as if he had purchased such coin, thereby defrauding the Government out of large sums of money; and that he embezsled of fees due the Government about \$2,000, and \$2,000 of Government funds.

A LONG DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation Bill, all general debate to close in

While ondeavoring to have the latter order made by

the House, Mr. HEWITT (Dem., N. Y.), in answer to a question, stated that he was in favor of adjourning on Mr. SCHLEICHER (Dem., Tex.) coposed the bill be-Mr. SCHLEICHER (Dem., Tex.) opposed the bill because he did not think it would provide a sufficient force for the protection of the Texas frontier. He said that the frontier residents of Texas are being muricular to the texas frontier. He said that the frontier residents of Texas are being muricular to the poor boon of pity from their countrymen who are making laws for the whole country. He had been accused of being a fillbuster, but on the centrary he would say, God forbid that this country should be any larger. It is far too large now for the minds and hearts of its legislators (Laughter and applicate on the Republican side.) He opposed on principle the cutting down of the army by a stagle man. He had been parzized to understand the arithmetical problem laid down by the gentleman from New-York, that there could be more men brought into the field with an army of 20,000 than with an army of 25,000. He had tried to understand that problem, but unsuccessfully. Mr. HEWITT (Den. N. Y.)—The gentleman's failure to understand the proposition is not my fault.

o understand the proposition is not my fault.

Mr. SCHLEICHER—No; it is my own weakness. I giver was able to learn the came of "Thimblerig."

[Lauchter.]
Mr. HEWITT-The figuring is not mine, but it was Mr. HEWITT—The figuring is not mine, but it was done in the Adjutant-General's Office.

Mr. SCHLEICHER—But the figuring does not affect our people. [Laughter.] All the arithmetic he can bring to bear on the question is contained in the simple question by the rule of three. As 25,000 men is to the actual number in the fleid and the result is certainly a reduction. I plead for the exposed people of that frontier against the jeers of the geatleman from Wissonsin (Mr. Brage) and the fratrictidal economy of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Hewith.

Mr. BANNING (Dam., Ohio) detended the bill.

This closed general debate on the Army Appropriation bill, and the committee proceeded to consider it under the five minute rule.

Mr. THROCKMORTON (Dear., Texas) move to amend

9,000 mer. Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio), a member of the Committee Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio), a member of the Committee on Appropriations, favored he amendment and mediged in a it the sarcasm at the expense of his own committee, saying that it is perfectly appearent that, if any reform is to creep into legislation, it must come from that commit-tee, because every other committee is utterly worthless in that respect. As for the suggestion of Mr. Hewitt that the expense of the army ought to be made propor-lismate to its expense in 1860, he asked why that gentle-man and the Committee on Appropriations did not apply man and the Committee on Appropriations did not apply that rule to the House of Representatives, which costs to-day twice as much as it cost in 1860, leaving out the

Mr. BRIDGES (Dem., Penn.) favored the reduction of army, and favored leaving the police duty to the are Multin.
Mr. DUNNELL (Rep., Minn.) protested against the

State Minita.

Mr. DUNNELL (Rep., Minn.) protested against the commending of the appropriation bills to favor as being jess in amount than for previous years. Appropriations ought to be reported, not on the ground of their below a reduction, but on the ground of the wants of the public service. As for the Democratic claims of reduction of traction, be denied that a mill of reduction has been effected. The people have to pay just the same taxation as in the worst days of Republicanism, if that expression might be desired.

Along and rambing discussion followed. Mr. MILLS (Dem., Texas) regretized the bill should be made to depend upon party politics. Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.) thought an away of 15,000 men large enough. Mr. SOUTHABD (Dem., Ohio) denounced the army for having anded to run elections in the South. Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.) denotaced the idea of having the States ruled like provinces by a central power, and said that Pennsylvania old not want the army last year, but that it was sont there against her will—a remark which excited jeers and laugater. Mr. PATTERSON (Dem., Col.) objected to reducing the army. Mr. KEIFER (Rep., Ohio) opposed the reduction of the army, and intimated that one object, evered up in the bill, was to allow appointments to the higher grades to be made from others man those who mad served in the Union Army.

Mr. CANNON (Rep., Ill.) favored a force of 25,000 men. He was tired of hearing apologies made for the calling on the Federal authorities to put down the labor riots of has Stamer. The people of Pennsylvania were not the exclusive owners of that State, and when their millia could not be depended upon to put down those riots of has Stamer. The people of Pennsylvania were not the exclusive owners of that State, and when their millia could not be depended upon to put down those riots of has State, and when their millia could not be depended upon to put down those riots of has vanied the people for a thousand miles westef Philadelphia, whose business was interfered with by these riots,

Dem., Penn.) what he meant by tolking the corresponsible for depredations.

Mr. BRIDGES (Dem., Penn.) replied that if Mexico Mr. BRIDGES (Dem., Penn.) replied that if Mexico

did not prevent these depredations he would have wan declared and then this country would get another she's of Mexico, and would go on getting siles after siles unti-this country had the whole of Mexico as it ought to

nave.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Does the gentleman propose to get his since of Mexico by exposing the frontier settlers to nurder! GET I BRIDGES-No, Str. PHILLIPS-Contemp Mr. PRIDGES-NO, S.F.
Mr. PRILLIPS-Contemplating war, do you propose a reduce the army f
Mr. BRIDGES-I am willing to have a sufficient force

Mr. BRIDGES—I am willing to have a sumetent force stationed on the Rio Grande frontier.

Mr. COBB (Dem., Ind.) demed that the Governor of Indiana and during the late riots called upon the Presi-dent for assistance, and no troops had been sent to In-dianapolis to suppress the strikes. If they had been, he said, a collision would have occurred at once, and much property would have been destroyed. He repeated that Governor Williams had not applied to the President for assistance.

KEIFER (Rep., Ohio) - What did he apply to him

for f
Mr. COBB—He applied to him for nothing.
Mr. EAKER (Rep., Ind.)—He telegraphed to the Sec-retary of War for assistance. It seems he did not have the accessary legal knowledge to make a formal requision. Mr. COEB--The Governor of Indiana understands as

his friends.

M. Garfield (Rep., Ohio) thereupon sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following telegram:

The President of the United States.

The President of the United States:
In view of the threatened domestic violence growing out of the railroad strike, I request that authority be at once given the commandant of the arsenal to render me all the aid possible in preserving the public peace.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS,
Governor of Indiana. Mr. COBB stated that he did not contradict what he had said. It was simply an application for arms.
Mr. CAIN (Rep., S. C.) justified and defended the use
of troops in South Carolina at the last election.
Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) favored a still lower reduction
of the army and said that the great idea of civilization
and Christianity did not consist in people killing one
another. He favored the use of mittfal. He quoted from

another. He favored the use of midtla. He quoted from Jefferson about the use of the midtla. (When he reached the words "until regulars may relieve them" there was laughter on the Republican side.] Mr. COX-What du he mean by "regulars"! I have not seen a regular on that side of the House. [Laugh-ter.] He simply meant that the militin were not regu-lars, as any body who has been at a muster must have seen. Congress should compel the United States to keep up the militia system.

een. Congress should compet the control of the militia system.

Mr. HASKELL (Rep., Kan.) opposed the reduction of the army.

The committee at 4:30 p. m. rose, and the House then

took a recess until 7:30 p. m. THE EVENING SESSION. Mr. ROBERTSON (Dom., La.), from the Committee or Mississippi Levees, reported a bill for the organization of the Mississippi River Improvement Company. Re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. SOUTHARD (Dem., Ohio), chairman of the Com mittee on Counting the Electoral Vote, reported a bill mittee on Counting the Electoral Vote, reported a bill on that subject. Ordered printed, and recommitted to be called up for consideration on the 4th of June.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), for the publication of The Official Advertiser of the United States, which shall contain all public advertisements, etc.

Mr. BUTLER explained the objects and purposes of the bill.

ne bill. After a good deal of noisy discussion, and after various After a good deal of noisy discussion, and after various amendments, the bill was passed—Yeas, 109; mays, 77. It authorizes the Public Printer to print and publish a weekly paper, to be designated The Official Advertiser of the United States, uniform in size, type and quality of paper with The Congressional Record, which paper shall contain nothing except all proclamations and executive orders of the President and all acts of Congress, all departmental orders and circulars and decisions, etc. and all advertisements in every denartment and tc., and all advertisements in every department and areas for contracts for supplies, buildings, plans, men, materials, etc. SPARKS (Dem., DL) made the conference report

on the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was agreed to.
Mr. KNOTF (Dem., Ky.) asked unanimous consent to
take from the Speaker's table the bill for the repeal of
the Bankrupt Law, and concurrence in the Senate

adments thereto.

KENNA, of West Virginia, objected.

House then, at 9:50 o'clock, adjourne

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to day: Thomas J. Goodale to be Receiver of Public Moneys Rodie, Cal.

Postmosters—John H. Cogswell at Ipswich, Mass.; J. Stil-evy Siigh at Walhalla, S. C.; Edward C. Parmelee at George.

Inited States Navy; Stephen K. Radford, of the District Columbia, to be Assistant-Paymaster, United States Navy.

GEOGHEGAN ACCUSED OF MURDER. "Owney" Geoghegan, whose name is very amiliar in the criminal courts, was arraigned Tuesday

ol. -John R. Martin, of Ohio, to be Assistant-Paymaste

perore Recorder Hackett, charged with the murder of James Martin, alias Rose, on the morning of January Geognegan fied, but returned and was acquitted by the Coroner's Jury, but was afterward indicted by the Grand Jury. He pleaded not guilty. OCEAN STEAMERS COMPETING. The Williams & Guion steamer Montana

on Saturday inst she made 367 miles in twenty-four bours. On Friday she met the steamship Herder, and after being in company with her twelve hours, left her astern. The Montana beat the Russia sixteen hours on her last trip, and in the two last trips of the Wyoming and Bothiris, the former beat the latter four hours and two and a half hours respectively.

VISITORS TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS BY THREE STEAMERS. CONTINUED LARGE LISTS-TO-DAY'S STEAMERS TO CARRY 461 FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Frisia, which will sait for Hamburg to-day, has a saloon list of 224 passengers, among whom are S. B. Mills, the planist, and family, and C. B. Richard, one of the agents of the line, with his family. Ex-Postmuster General R. Toledo, of Honduras, and the Columbia Crew to row in the of Honduras, and the Collaboration of the Henley Regatta, are among the 155 passengers of the Inman Line steamer City of Chester, which will sail for Liverpool. The National Line steamer Italy will sail for London with a saloon list of 82 passengers, among whom are Professor F. R. Henry, of Now-Haven, Conn., and Judge N. W. Hare and family, of Philadelphia. The following are the complete satoon lists:

and Judge N. W. Hare and family, of Philadelphia. The following are the complete saloon lists:

FOR HAMBURG—By Steamsky Fried.—Mr. and Mrs. 9.
B. Mills and three children, Louis Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Michard, Miss Piora Eichard, Miss Olga Richard, Mrs. C. B. Richard, Mrs. S. Olga Richard, Mrs. B. Deplete, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Richard, Mrs. Pongoler, Mrs. A. C. Bowden, Miss Olga Richard, Mrs. A. M. S. Deplete, Mr. and Mrs. E. Luckmoyer, Miss Jennie Luckmoyer, Mrs. Sonale Mrs. S. Deplete, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heitricek, Mrs. B. Eliza Poak, Miss Louisa Peak, C. Schultz and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Depplete, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. B. Eliza Poak, Miss Louisa Peak, C. Feldistein and three children, Mr. and Lindmann, Mr. yer Rosenberg, J. Heitbronn, W. M. Weil, D. Hammel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Feldistein and three children, Mr. and S. Laura Unger, Cha. Unger, Fr. Joseph Alexander, William W. Hierman and three children, A. E. Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pracher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seliman, Mrs. Isaae Warrand three children, A. E. Bauman, Mrs. Isaae Warrand Child, Mrs. and Mrs. Fee, J. Fredlander, Henry Bian, Herman Wolf, C. Wehner, Louis Wase, Ed. Rijke, J. R. Parridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Spehmann, Mr. and Ars. E. Eiseamann, Mrs. Elseamann, Mrs. Elseamann, Mrs. Elseamann, Mrs. Elseamann, G. H. Schinse, Morris Theuns, Mrs. M. M. Fredericks, Mrs. Brambeer, John H. Witte, H. D. Wermyer, E. Neuss, E. Wollers, L. Dreyfous, Joseph Brown, Lodwig Finchs, Gottl. Hochatrasser, Geo. Herdorick, John G. Stock, H. Haace, Mr. and Mrs. Witte, M. Badell, H. Heyn, Anton Moyer, Jacob Linn, George Leiser, Chaite, Grobfin, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Eckenfelder, Mr. and Mrs. George Friedrichses, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Eckenfelder, Mr. and Mrs. George Friedrichses, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Beckenfelder, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Beckenfelder, Mr. and Mrs. Chaitense, Mr. and Mrs. Chaitense, Mr. and Mrs. Chaitense, Mrs. George Friedrichses, Mrs. Chaitense, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. McNoul, Mrs. L. Averr, Miss. Malay W. McCain, J. Howard McHenry, Miss McHenry, Miss. A. McHenry, Mrs. Alex. Boyd, Mrs. John Stewart, G. M. Hobbs, D. A. Sanborn, Mrs. Wikinson, Boyce B. Lake, E. A. Pellwick, Dr. James Khicht, Dr. H. F. Quackenboss, Mrs. P. Akin, Duosis Collier, Miss. E. M. Lees, Mrs. L. H. Bahey, Colonel Thomas A. Wethered, Mrs. L. H. Esainey, Colonel Thomas A. Wethered, Mrs. McLert, J. T. Goodwill, E. E. Sags, C. Eldon, H. A. Hiddibosck, C. Eldridge, F. N. Holbrosk, Thomas N. Beaumont, G. Senlor, M. Rylance, Mr. Garside, Mrs. Garside, A. S. Howarth, Mrs. A. T. Drinkwater, Dr. Roberts, M. Rylance, Mr. Garside, Mrs. Garside, A. S. Howarth, Mrs. A. T. Drinkwater, Dr. Roberts, Colonel Frederick, Robies, Robert J. Lowry, Mrs. Chapte, Roberts, Roberts, T. Lowry, Mrs. Chapter, M Dodge, Mrs. Abbey, M. Fulton, Dr. H. P. Sterns, Mrs. Sterns, Telesfore Alfare, John Jenkins, Master Jonkins, H. Millichamp, Alexander Campbell, C. Cockshortt, Pedro Garus, Sebustran Lopez, J. M. Arenguret, A. Smith, A. T. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, and infant. Mrs. Melmid Purly, Miss Forence Purdy, John Grass, C. Mursett, Mrs. Rellington, Pressor F. R. Heary, Mrs. Henry, Jindge N. W. Hare, Mrs. Hare, H. C. Adams, J. J. West, E. D. Leeds, Harreth, S. F. Allen, Jr. Miss Florence Purdy, John Grass, C. Mursett, Mrs. E. P. Leeds, Mrs. Hare, H. C. Adams, J. J. West, E. D. Leeds, Harreth, S. F. Allen, Jr. Miss Alda Ryrduest, Mrs. W. P. Marshall, Miss Mand Sempas, Jean Simpson, Dr. Llewellytt, Mrs. Lievelijs, H. A. Schopte, Chaffes H. Pitt, H. S. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph and two children, W. P. Chance, Joseph Mryor, A. P. Davenport, T. M. de Cells, Charles Watson, Mrs. Witson, Janes Winslow, Mrs. Winslow, Miss Ellen Lee, Alfred Dampier, Mrs. Damper and two children, Dr. Tusheye, William S. Sinciait, F. W. Muttlebury, John L. Harlice, Miss Mary M. Hardee, Nus Gertrande B. Hardee, Miss Mary M. Hardee, Nus Barbonner, Miss Louiss Darbonnier, James Taylor, Dr. Schott, Mrs. Bengendorf, William Schurz, the Ret. B. F. Clark, the Mey. James Clark, Edward Stidmers, C. B. Sternington Lodge, James Campbel, Mrs. E. R. Lockwool, Barrington Lodge, James Campbel, Mrs. E. K. Lyndan.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF THREE WHO ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

The bark Carrie E. Long, which arrived at this port Tuesday, from Buenes Ayres, brought a man who was rescued at sea, in an exhausted and starving condition, from a raft. He will give very little information about himself. Captain J. commanding the bark, gives the following information of the rescue : On February 11, in latitude 3° 17' south, of the rescue: On February 11, in latitude 3° 17' south, longitude 37° 30' west, about 200 miles off the coast, a rude raft, made of bamboo, was sighted, upon which appeared to be a man. Several sharks were around the raft, and it was supposed the man was dead. A boat was lowered, and the man was taken on shipboard. He stated that three men, including himself, had started from the shore on the raft ten days before. On the second day out one of the men was washed off and immediately devoured by the sharks. Six days afterward another died and was washed overboard, and he also made food for the sharks. The one rescued by the bark was the only survivor, and he said that he had been without food and water for four days. He had about \$50 scaled up in a bottle and a bundle of cothing, which the capitali has on board. The capitali has asked his passenger repeatedly where he was from and can learn nothing except that the three were escaped convicts.

ets. Captain Park will give him up to the Brazilian Consul. He thinks that the three escaped from the island of Fernando de Noronha, where Brazilian prisoners are sometimes continued.

THE POITER INVESTIGATION.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO BE WITHHELD UNTIL THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, AND THEN TO BE PRESENTED AS A POLITICAL DOCUMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A distinguished New-York politician was in the city a few days before the passage of the Poiter resolution, and while the bulldozing was going ou, and in conversation with two friends stated that these in favor of the Potter resolution were putting the other Democrats in the position of unable to refuse to support them. They were united, he said, and were driving those who were opposed to the resolution into the position I have indicated, as no Democrat could refuse to vote for the investigaion. But he said that the undoubted intention of the Democrats was to keep the investigation pending for the next two years, and just previous to the next Presidential election to make a report showing fraud as far as t was possible, but declaring that it was then too late in the term of Mr. Hayes to take any positive action, the whole purpose being to use the matter as a political docu-

It was not believed by either of the three persons cagaged in the conversation that Potter was acting directly gaged in the conversation that Potter was acting directly under the orders or in the interest of Tilden. On the contrary, it was understood that ever since the hast convention Potter has been adverse to Tilden and in favor of the Kelly party. All will remember that he was made enairman of the convention which nominated Beach and others in opposition to Tilden's and Robinson's wishes the gentleman referred to was assured by his two friends that if the Republicans were to call a public meeting to denounce the refusal of the Democrats to make a general investigation as to fraud on both sides, an immense meeting could be got up, in which Tammany Hall leaders would take active part, and which would be as largely Democratic as Republican in its composition.

New York, May 21, 1878.

DILUTION .- Old Lady (to the new Rector of Turnipford, Suifolk, whose preaching has been much as mired further South; "I was agoin 't' arst yeaou, St. fit cou'n't hev a Peacuw a fittle clooser t' the Pulp't, for the's Mrs. Smith an' Mrs. Breauwn, they sets right smack afront o' mae, an' by the toline yar Sarmon come a treachin' threw them, an' raich mae, that fare such won-'erful pore Stuff, that that raily dow!!"—[Punch.

In a rural district of Forfarshire a young ploughman once went courting on a Saturday night. In gain he racked his brain for some interesting topic; he In a rural district of Forfarshire a young ploughman once went courting on a Saturday night. In vain he racked his brain for some interesting topic; he could call up no subject at all suitable for the occasion-not one sentence could he utter, and for two long nears he sat on in silent despair. The girl berself was equally silent; she no doubt remembered the teaching of the eld Scotch song. Men mann be the first to speak," and sas sat patiently regarding him with demure surprise. At last John suddenly exclaimed, "Jenny, there's a feather on yer apron it" "I widne have wondered if there had been twa," replied Jenny, "for I've been attin' gaide a goose a' nicht." left Queenstown on Sunday, May 12, at 12:30 a. m., and the Russia left two and a half hours afterward. Each ves-sel made its best time, but the Montana arrived at 10:30 p. m. on Monday, beating her competitor by eight hours. Her average speed was over twelve knots an hour, and